SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1969.

The agricultural laterest. One of the most promising signs of the properity of the United States, is the increased attention paid to agriculture and the invention of ents and machines to facilitate the labors of the husbandman in the cultivation of the soil. Art, science and invention are now made the handmaids of agriculture; and our farmers. who are the real producers of wealth, have put aside all old fogy notions, and readily avail themcelves of every improvement which enables them to multiply the product of their farms.

The State, County and town fairs held this season have been unusually well attended, and the displays made at each of them furnish most pleasing proof of the active, progressive spirit which animates our agricultural and manufacturing population. There is, in fact, no limit to be placed to the capacities of our people in agricultural and manufacturing industry. A country which can produce an abundance of food for its people has a sure defence against all commercial ranics and financial revulsions.

Money may, at times, be scarce, but while food is abundant we are secure against the social commotions which disturb society in some of the countries of the Old World. Therefore, to encourage agriculture and the development of the resources of our vast domain, is a first duty of all who, either as members of the Government, or as conductors of the public press, can influence and direct public opinion.

Our Government and the Fillbuste's.

OUR Government seems to be acting with more than its usual energy to arrest the filibustering proceedings of WALKER and his associates. It must, however, rely much upon the zeal and fidelity of its officers at the Southern ports ; but should they be convinced that the authorities at Washington are in earnest, and that any remissness in the performance of their duty would bring prompt dismissal, they will act with the requisite vigor and determination.

Heretofore, the apathy, or the positive sympathy of Government officers, with WALKER'S filibuster movements, has encouraged him in his piratical adventures; and the countenance given to him, by a portion of our citizens, in different parts of the country, and especially in the South, has also had its influence in securing him immunity from merited punishment. Now, the tide of opinion throughout the Union rans strongly egainst WALKER and his projects. His acts in Nicaragua, during his brief usurpation of authority there, have caused his character to be stamped with an indellible stigma. It is only strange that he can still deceive some by his worthless promises, or gather around him any number of foll wers.

We trust that our Government will not only succeed in frustrating his present designs, but that it will convince him that he cannot, with impunity, any longer carry on within the United States his corspiracies against the peace and property of friendly States, and that their weakness will only give them an additional claim to our protection against piratical expedi-

A correspondent of the London Times advances a new theory to account for the terrible repulse of the British at the mouth of the Peiho. He does not believe the story that Russians directed the operations of the Chinese, though a few renegade Europeans may have been among them. His theory is that the men who conducted the operations on the Chinese side were Calmucks, a Concassian tribe, which, in the reign of the Empress CATHARINE, suddenly emigrated in a body rom their native hills into Chinese territory. This correspondent says that . 1 on a tour

an the Caucasus and adjacer ovinces, in 1838-9, he learned from intellig. . Russian officers the facts regarding this emigration-an event without parallel in the history of the world from its first creation, with the exception of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The Russians attempted to intercept the flight of the Calmucks. When, after suffering extraordinary hardships, the emigrants who survived their terrible march had reached the Chinese frontier, they found a powerful Bussian force drawn up to bar their further progress. Worn out and exhausted, they yet contrived to force their and reached the Mongol territory, the Russian troops following in hot pursuit. Scarcely, however, had the Russians crossed the boundary, before a murderous fire of musketry and artildery was opened upon them, and they were obliged to retreat.

Thunderstruck at this unexpected repulse, the Bussians, having gained their own territory, re-formed on the borders of a lake, but being still completely under the range of their enemy's guns, which played upon them incessantly, fearful slaughter followed, and the remnant of the Russian force broke and fled in all directions. What most surprised the Russians was, not so much the brayery and discipline of the Calmucks. as their superior train of artillery, and the admirable manner in which it was served. The murderous precision of the Calmuck gunners utterly paralyzed the Bussian soldiers.

The correspondent, who visited China in 1856, says that he asked some intelligent Chinese why the Calmuck troops were not brought down to fight the British. The reply was to the effect that it would be like inviting the wolf to take care of the sheep. They might easily be brought down, but it might not be so easy getting them back again. But this objection would not apply to a theatre of action so far north as the Peiho, and it is therefore surmised that the British met the Calmucks for the first time in the affair on the Peiho. If the surmise be correct, then may we say to the allies, "Look out, hereafter, for the Ca'mucks."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET. -COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS DESTROYED .-Loss over \$70.000 .- The Eighth District alarm, at a few minutes before | o'clock, Wednesday night, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the lower portion of the building Nos. 235 and 237 Washington street, owned and occupied by WRIGHT, GIL-LIBS & Brothers, dealers in coffee, spices and teas. Owing to the combustible nature of the stock, the flames spread with great rapidity, and twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire the walls of both buildings were level with the ground. The stock in the building Number 239 Washington street, which was occupied by Schmensant, HERICK & Co., flour dealers, was damaged by fire and water about \$3 000, and said to be insured. The buildings occupied by the firm of WRIGHT GILLIES & Brother, were three story brick structures, and formerly belonged to the estate of WM. RYLANDER. The buildings were worth about \$6.000, and said to be tusured. The stock in these buildings was worth about \$60,000. There is said to be an insurance on the stock and buildings, and a large amount of which is in the Hami ton, Beekman, Irving, St. Marks, St. New Amsterdam, Williamsburgh, and Jersey Cky Insurance Companies. The adjoining three story brick building, belonging to the RYLANDER estate, No. 222, was damaged about \$600 and insured for \$2.000 in the North River and Greenwich Insurance Companies.

The upper portion of No. 233 was occupied as dwelling by ex-councilman Thomas Moore, and his out \$300, on which there is no insurance The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the furnace connected with the engine. The firstoom worked gallantly, and it is feared that some of them were injured by the failing of the walls of the buildings Res. 285 and 237, but owing to the confusion particulars could not be obtained.

Er is a remarkable fact that at no time within the last twenty-five years has employment for trades-people, and others, been so general and so easily found. White several columns of each day's papers are devoted to advertisements for help, and for mechanical assistance wanted, a paltry quarter of a column comprises the advertisements of those in want of situations. Domestics are scarce, and good cate command the best of places. We are glad of

Narrative of the Lost Balloconists. JOEN A. HADDOCK, editor of the Reformer, under date of 5th October, at Watertown, N. Y., where he resides, gives the following account of his recent ascension with LA MOUNTAIN, which resulted in their being lost in the Canada woods. The ascension was made at 5.30 P. M. Mr. HADDOCK SAVS 1

woods. The ascension was made at 5.30 P. M. Mr. HADDOCK says 1

At 5.48 the thermometer stood at 42 deg., and falling very fast. At 5.50 we were at least two miles high-thermometer 34 deg. At this point a suggestion made just before starting, by Judge Clark, of Pleasis, was found to be a very good one. He had at devised the taking along of some cotton, with which to fill the cars when at great height, and I filled both ears with cotton. This made my head feel a good deal as a very large bollow pumpkin may be supposed to with a humming-hird buzzing upon its surface—a comparison with which, doubtless, many who read this account will hardly quarrel. At 5.26 we put on our gloves and shawls—an extra pair for La Moustant trans teng is and in friend FAVEL's overcost—thermometer 32°. The wet sand bags now became stiff with cod—they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5.54 thermometer 25°, and falling. Here we caught our last sight of the earth by daylight. I recognized the St. Lawrence to the southwest of us, which showed we were drifting nearly north. At 6 o'cleck we thought we were descending a little, and Mr. La Moustans directed me to throw out about two nty pounds of ballast. This shot us up again—thermometer 22 deg.—my feet were very cold. The Atlantic was now fall, and presented a most spindid sight. The gas began to discharge itself at the mouth, and its abominable smell, as it came down upon us, under me sek. I had been trying some of friend Bursser's "sinews of war," but everything that would come up left my poor stomach in a flood. A moment's vomiting made me feel all right again. La Moustans was suffering a good deal with cold. I passed my thick shawl around his shoulders, and put the ballast. Over my knees and feet. At 6:30, thermometer 12 deg.—rising. Threw over about therefore the balloon began to descend. At 6:30, thermometer 22 degs.—rising. We were now about stationary, and thought we were sailing north of east. We cou'd, we thought, distinguish water below us, but unable to recognize it. At 6:30,

memorands. I put up my note book, pencil, and watch, and settled down into the basket, as much at home as though at my post in the Reformer office. From this point until the morning I can only give my experience from memory. The figures in the preceding narrative were all made at the time, and the variations of the thermometer can be depended upon as correct.

ceding narrative were all made at the time, and the variatiens of the thermometer can be depended upon as correct.

We heard, soon after dark, a locomotive whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, while the dogs kept up an almost crassices sern ande, as if conscious there was something in the sky monstrous and unusual. We saided along, contented and chatty, until about 7½, when we cistinctly saw lights, and heard the roaring of a mighty waterfall. We descended in a valley, near a very high mountain, but as the place appeared rather fortudding, we concluded to go up again. Over with 30 pounds of ballast and skywards we sailed. In about 20 minutes we again descended, but this time no friendly light or "deep-mouthed watch-dogs' heavy bay" greeted us. We were over a dense wilderness, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about eighteen pounds. Mr. La Moustain now said it was folly and madness to stay up any longer, that we were over a great wilderness, and the sconer we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, the up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme top of a tail spruce, which stopped her descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large drag-rops. The touch of that spruce sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well-settled, nor any warm country.

Mr. La Mountain said, after he lo ked around and

a thrill of discomfort to my beart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well-settled, nor any warn country.

Mr. La Mountain said, after he lo ked around and made as much of an examination of the scenery as we could do for the darkness and rain, (for it had rained the past hour,) that the "Atlantic was played out—we were far into the woods, and if we got out alive we ought to be thankful."

We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and patiently waited until morning. The rain dripped down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon, and it was not long before we were as wet as men could be. After a night passed in the greatest discomfort, we were glad to see the first faint ray of dayight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, the morning broke, the typical precursor, we were to learn, of many other mornings to be spent in those uninhabited wilds. We waited until six o'clock, in hopes the rain would cases, and that the rays of the sun, by warming the gas in the balloon, would give us ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view of the country into which we had descended. The rain did not cease, and the compass. Overboard they went—ahawks, blankets, Mr. Farus's overcoat, bottles of ale, a flask of cordial, ropes and traps of alk kinds. The Atlantic, relieved of her wet load, rose majestically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wildences of lakes and spruce—and we felt, then, that we had gone too far, through a miscalculation of the velocity of the balloon. As the current was driving behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce—and we felt, then, that we had gone too far, through a miscaculation of the velocity of the balloon. As the current was driving us still to the north, we dared not stay up, as we were drifting further and still further to that "frozentide" from which we knew there was no escape. Mr. La Mouwraus scied the valve-cord, and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of a tall spruce. We made the Atlantic fast by her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a mouthful to eat. No protection at night from the damp ground; were distant we knew not how far from habitation, were hungry to start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct idea as to where we were. We concluded to firmst to the compass kindly loaned by H. K. Newcoms, Esq., and take a course which would bring us out of any wilderness we might be in. We settled in our own minds that we were either in Josen Brown's Tract or in the great Canada wilderness—to the south, we thought of the Ottawa—and knew that a course south by east would take us out, if we had strength enough to travel the distance. La M. stepped up to the balloon, and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, saying, "Good bye, old Atlantic," and I fancied I could see a tear in his eye when he said it.—He seemed greatly to regret his inabity to perform his engagements at the Kungston and New York State Fairs, at both of which he was advertised to make ascensions.

To the southeast, then, we started. After traveling

Inspired I could see a tear in his eye when he said it.—
He seemed greatly to regret his inability to perform his engagements at the Kingston and New York State Fairs, at both of which he was advertised to make ascensions.

To the southeast, then, we started. After traveling about a mile and a half we came to the bank of a small creek, flowing down from the westward. At this point we were agreeably surprised to find that some human being had been there before us, for we found several small trees cut down, the coals from an cld fire and a half-barrel which had contained pork. I cagerily examined the stan-p. If read: "Mess Pork, P. M. Montreal."

This settled the question that we were in Canada, for I very well knew that no Montreal inspection of pork ever found its way into the interior of New York State. We travelled all day Friday up the unknown creek, which kept its general course to the south of west, crossing it about noon on a floating log, and striking, on its southern bank, a "blazed" track, which led us up to a deserted timber road, lying on the opposite side from a large lumbering shanty. We hoped one of the lumber roads might take us out to a settlement, but after travelling up them all until they terminated in the wilderness, we concluded to cross the creek to the shanty, and stay in it all night. La Mouvaras got across safely: but my weight was greater than his, and the raft let me into the stream. I sank in all over and swam out, though it required all my strength to do so, and on reaching the bank I found myself so childe as scarcely to be able to stand. I took off my clothes, wrung them, and we proceeded to the shanty, where we found plenty of refuse straw; but it was dry, and under a pile of it we crawled—pulling it over our heads and faces in the hope that our breath might aid in warning our chilled bodies. I think the most revengeful, stony heart would have pitted our cond**ion then. The weary hours of night at last wore away, and we held a new council. It was evident, we reasoned, that the cr

the current of the creek turned abruptly to the right, which was the cause of our losing it.

We felt happy to have found it again, and plied our poles like heroes. We passed, during the day, the spot where we had first struck the creek, and where we had made a sightly landmark, which might afterward aid us in finding the Atlantic, should we ever wish to do so, in order to get her out. At night we did not stop, but kept the raft going down through the shades of awful forests, whose solemn stillness seemed to hold the unrevealed mystery of our dark-ening fature. About 10 o'clock it began to rain scain. We stopped the "vessel," and crawled in under some "tag" alders on the bank, where our extreme wearness enabled us to get, perhaps, half an hour's sleep. Rising again, (for it was easier to pole at night, in the rain, down an unknown stream, than to lie on the ground and freeze,) we pressed on for a couple of hours, until about three o'clock, when pure exhaustion induced us to stop again. This time we found a spot where the clayey bank lacked a little of coming down to the water. On the mud we threw our little bundle of straw, and sea; down with our feet drawn under us, so

which our bodies presented as little surface as possible for the rain to bad upon. But sing, and as the daylight of the fabbath broke upon its, we were possing down the stream in a dright of the student broke upon the control of the stream in the str

tion. Our bitter disspontments had taught us that lessen.

We puddled the raft with the ends of our poles directly across the lake, near, perhaps, three-fourthese a mile wide, and made for the cance. It proved to be a large one, evidently an Indian's. Up the bank I present, leaving La Mountain at the cance to cut off a retreat by the Indian, case he was timed and wished to avoid us. I came at once upon the sinantice of a lumbering wood, and from the chimney of the furthest building a bread volume of smoke was rising. I halled—a noise was beard inside, and a noble-locking Indian came to the door. "Four parties Prancates" was my eager inquiry, as I grassed his sutstretched lated. "You at I grassed his sutstretched had to "You a large the lated to "You a large the lated to "You and th

ance as purely providential, and many times remarked that we would certainly have perished but for seeing his smoke.

After finishing fup his business in the vicinity where we found him, on Friday morning Mr. Cameson started on his return. We stopped, on our way up the creek, at the place where we had srected our signal by which to find the balleon. We struck back for the place, and in about twenty minutes found her impaled on the top of four smallish spruce trees, torn very much. La Mouvanis concluded to abandon fer. He took the valve as a memento, and I cut out the letters "rnc," which had formed part of her name, and brought it with ma. We reached what is known as the "New Farm" on Friday night, and there ended our sleeping on the ground—an operation always unpleasant, but particularly so at the Fall of the year. On Saturday we reached desert through a drenothing rain, from which there was no protection. We reached Ottawa at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Our first rush was to the telegraph office, whence the trembling wires sped the glad news of our safety to the "loved ones at home."

NATURE OF THE STATE OF THE ST

WATERTOWN, Oct. 5, 1859.

The Troy Daily Times of Thursday, publishes an account similar to the foregoing, from La MOUNTAIN, who has arrived at his home in that

city. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- Mr. CHARLES M. LEUPP, a well known leather merchant, doing business at 20 Ferry street, committed suicide at his residence, No. 23 Madison avenue, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, by shooting himself through the heart with a double barreled fowling piece. It appears that he arcs from the dinner table shortly before 6 o'clock, and proceeded to the bath room, where he immediately shot himself. His family, hearing the report of the gun, rushed to the bath room, and there found Mr. Laurr lying upon the floor, dead. The fewling piece and ramrod lay be-side him. He appears to have leaned the butt of the piece against the moulding board, while the muszle was pointed at and against his breast. He then discharged the piece by using the ramrod, and instant y fell dead. The matter was kept as still as possi ble, and was not knewn, except to some relatives, until yesterday morning. [Coroner Schirmen yes-

ble, and was not knewn, except to some relatives, until yesterday morning. [Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest upon the body, when the evidence showed deceased to have been for some time deranged. The following testimony was taken:

D. Williamson Lee sworn—I am the partner and brother-in-law of the deceased; he was the husband of my deceased balf-sister; I am thirty-two years of age; I have been in partnership with Mr. Leure about fourteen years, during most of which time I have resided in the same house; we were almost always together, and were on terms of uncommon intimacy and cordiality, like brothers, having been brought up together; during the past six years I have frequently observed, on the part of Mr. Leure, a tendency to depression of spirits, with corresponding cievation: his temperament was very excitable; I have noticed these fits of excitement and depression ever since last October, and increasing in frequency, and almost a continuous depression of spirits during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight months; although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six or eight with his death; during these six weeks of two months as the subject to hallucinations of almost every imaginable variety upon almost every subject, without any support or basis in the actual circumstances in which he was placed; Dr. LunLow was in the habit of visiting here as a friend; Mr. Leure stayed with me most of the time at Fordham; is ap

stock for sale, and on every side jokes were passing freely about "the late Mr. LANE," "the sale of the

He was the finest looking horse on the list. Next came "Bess," a very pretty little chesnut mare, said

to be the fastest of the lot, and to have cost \$1.000.
"You will get nobody's dust with that horse," said the auctioneer. Bess brought \$535 from Mr. Mo-Gowan.

The harness, blankets, robes, etc., went as follows, the list being given entire to show amateurs the necessary articles required by a first class defaulter:
 blue blanket and hood.
 \$6.50

 plaid blanket and hood.
 5.50

 plaid blanket.
 I.50

 white blanket.
 75

l pair fly mitts...
do do
strings of sleigh bells...
worsted plaid horse dress hood...
plaid blankets, hoods, doc...
do do do do
white fiannel blankets and hoods...
set of double harness, made by Gidson...
collars and traces do loolars and harness do loolars and harness do do do do do do set single harness do do do do do set single do do do set single set steel pole chains. do do do do do do set single do sistema de do set single do set steel pole chains. t saddle and bridle.

2 whips.

1 fancy woolen blanket (like a lion's skin)...

1 striped silk blanket (spendid affair)...

1 black Astracan lamb skin robe...

) pair foot muffs...

2 Arctic robes (splendid affair)...

1 fancy wolf robe...

1 African lynx robe (black, a gosgeous piece)...

1 fur coat (sealskin, cost \$150)...

The clear amount of the sale of yesterday was \$3.695 05. THE furniture of the duplicate household SHE furniture of the duplicate household establishment of young "Revenue Cutter Lanc"—as the defaulter has of late been named—took place yesterday, at LEED's auction rooms, 23 Nassau street. It formed a large variety of elegant furniture which LANK had bought and used, and another variety, equally as large, which LANK had never seen, was also sold as his. Altogether, (LANK's and all.) it yielded \$6.000.

STEPHENS' DEATH SENTENCE AFFIRMED .-The Court of Appeals, at Albany, have affirmed the sentence of death sgainst JAMES STEPHENS, the wife poisoner, and ordered him executed in accordance with it. Unless the Governor interferes, he is likely to receive the murderer's reward. The Court has ordered a new trial in the case

SHEPARD, found guilty of arson. The Albany Evening Journal says of the decision of the Court of Appeals in these two

cases:—
The principal question in the case of STEPHENS was, whether the jury, in a capital trial, may be permitted to separate. It was settled that such a separation permitted by the Judge, with the express assent of the prisoner and his counsel, is not error in law.

In the SHEPHEND case, in which, coming from the General Sessions of New York city, the Court of Appeals is required to examine the facts, the unanimous opinion was, there was very great doubt how the fire originated. It could not be said that there was even a strong probability that it was set by the prisoner. There were circumstances of suspicion, but nothing whatever to warrant a capital conviction.

Henry Wad Boocher's Correspondence. Rev. Mr. BEECHER, in the Independent, is showing how he treats his correspondents, who are more numerous than profitable, and more expectant than wise. That notoriety and talent cost something, is shown by the following:

cost something, is shown by the following:

We cannot raise loans for deeply-indebted churches, however much they deserve help; we cannot help men to redeem their mortsgared farms; we are utterly unable to take in hand the education of any more deserving persons; we cannot inquire into or relieve the hundreds of cases of distressing poverty which exist in every state; we never invest money in speculations; and that ten dollars or twenty-five dollars "that would save from immorality," we have never sent, and never shall. We shall not either persuade any of the "rich men of our congregation" to put forth their money in any of the hundred ways pointed out to us every year.

In short, money is not a thing that letters can get, and it will save much trouble to the various writers, and much surprise of expectation after they have written them, to know that, outside of our friends and personal acquaintances, we never answer and almost never read, but invariably burn, letters for noney.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES

Arrival of the Canada.

Peace Prospects Confirmed. Supplies for the China War.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND DIFFICULTY.

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 7.—The steamship Can adalest Liverpool 24th, and arrived at Halfax the 6th inst.

The ship Joshua Quiney, from Leghorn for Bos-ton, was abandoned at sea on the 4th of September,

ton, was abandoned at sea on the san of separation, leaking badly.

THE ZURICE CONFERENCE.

The London Morning Herald gives prominence to the following paragraph: "We have reason to believe that a definitive treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich. It will, however, bear the signatures of only two powers, France and Austria."

A Berne telegram says, a courier from Vienna had reached Zurich, with instructions to draw up a treaty of peace, and a document for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. No allusion is made to the Duchies It is hoped that a treaty will be signed in a few days.

GREAT HERTAIN.

The screw steamer Fox, Capt. McCLINTOCK, sent by Lady Frankin to the Arctic regions in search of the traces of Sir John Frankin's expedition, had returned to England, having been completely successful. At Point William, on the N. W. coast of King William's Island, a record was found, dated April 20th, 1848, signed by Capts. Chouses and Fitzlands. The record says, the Erebus and Terror were abandoned three days previously on the ice, five leagues to the N.N.W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105, were proceeding to Great Fish River. Bir John Franklin had died June 11th, 1847, and the tota deaths to date had been nine officers and fifteen men. GREAT BRITAIN.

totla deaths to date had been nine omeers and niteen men.

Many deeply interesting relies of the expedition were found on the western shore of King Williams Island, and others were obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated that after their abandonment, one ship was crushed in the ice and sunk, and the other forced on shore, where she remained.

Several skeletons of Franklin's men, large quantities of clothing, &c., and a duplicate record, up to the abandonment of the ships, was discovered.

tities of clothing, &c., and a duplicate record, up to the abandonment of the ships, was discovered.

BLAND OF SAN JUAN.

The American occupation of the Island of San Juan attracts considerable attention in the journals. The Times editorially states the facts of the case, and says: Fortunately, the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the governments of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which their views of the question have hitherto been characterized.

The article concludes as follows:—"It is not a question of convenience, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the treaty, fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either flovernment a short time ago, that this interpretation could be discovered. It, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason wby two States, which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent from the At'antic to the Pacific, should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouvers Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard, indeed, if children of the same stock, who can feel the sympathies of blood and lineage, as they were felt and expressed in the waters of the Peine, should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the coast of the Pacific.

MISCELLANGOUS SUBJECTS.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

leave Holyhead for Portland, on the 20th of October.

Upwards of a thousand marines, strong detachments of the Rifle Brigade, two Light Infantry Regiments, &c., were to leave England for China, by the overland route, The Government intended dispatching fifty gunboats, besides frigates and other vessels. Bir Creanux Rowsr writes to the Dublin journals, positively asserting, that the Government intends setting saide the Galway mail contract at the next session of Parliament. An order for two millions bales cartridges packed in 200 boxes had been executed at Woolwich in three days, including the stowing on shipboard. These go to China overland, and a second order to a much greater extent, was progressing for the sea voyage. cond order to a much greater extent, was progressing for the sea voyage.

A meeting had been held in Manchester to hear from Rev. Mr. Bowns, an exposition of the origin and objects of a society formed in the United States, for planning colonies in Central and other portions of Africa, with the view of civilizing that region and prontoting the growth of cotton. Resolutions approving the movement and pleading support were adopted.

The London Advertiser gives a report that Roment Stringers, the great engineer, is dangerously ill.

PRANCE.

The Times' correspondence says the great report of the day was that the question of the Duchies had been arranged; that Tuscany is to be reigned ever by the King of the Belgians second son, and Parma and Modena by MAXMILIAN. Another report says the Count de Flanders is to have the three Italian Duchies, and the Archduke MAXMILIAN Venetia, with separate constitutions. These reports must be taken for what they are worth.

Another Paris rumor was to the effect that there is to be no chance expedition, that the head of the Peiho Mandarin had been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required, and that the Ambassadors will be immediately received at Pekin.

Latest.

The Paris correspondent of the London Speciator, who has, on several occasions, communicated early and authentic news, asserts that Narolson accepts the plan of the King of the Belgians, which is to give the fortresses of Peachlers and Mantus, and the States of Parma and Modena to Sardinia, to reinstate the House of Lorraine in Tuscany, and restore the Legations to the Pope. After the introduction of a variety of reforms, Venetia is to have governmental institutions and an army of its own, under the Archduke Ferdinant Maximilian, with the title of Grand Duke of Venetia. This stipulation has the concurrence of Austria. A Congress is also to be held at Brussels, presided over by the King. This letter is dated evening of the 23d.

The Paris Patrie has an article which partially confirms the above statement.

The Serdinian Government has addressed a circular te the great powers, denying the reported session of Savoy to France.

The Pope remained in a very a'arming state, and Cardinal Anyonani had declared him unfit to attend to public affairs.

Intest Financial and Commercial.

ITALY.

London, Saturday.—The Daily News' city article says:—The funds on Friday were stationary in price, the transactions being upon a scanty scale. The share market was also quiet, but well supported. The markets were without much change. Cotton market had declined 1/2c.

Excitement Among the Fancy.

The Canada Prize Fight. PRICE THE VICTOR.

Particulars of the Contest.

Buffalo, Oct. 6.—The prize fight between Australian Kelly and Ed. Price came off this afternoon, at Point Albino, and won by the latter, in twelve rounds and forty minutes.

Kelly was seconded by Herry Gribhin and Johns by Massey, and Price by Herry and Mackay.

At 1:40 P. M. the men shock hands, and stripped for the fight. Kelly appeared one bunch of muscle, and the more powerful of the two, while Price was clean limbed, lighter and more active. Price was clean limbed, lighter and more active. Price held \$900 in his band, offering to bet if that Kelly could not whip him in an hour, but nobody took it.

First Round.—Considerable sparring: Price smilling and good natured, Kelly seeming cool and resolute: after one or two light passes, they clinched, Price throwing Kelly, but getting a black eye in the tussic.

ing and good natured, Kelly seeming cool and resolute; after one or two light passes, they clinched, Price throwing Kelly, but getting a black eye in the tussic.

Second Round.—The men went briskly to work; after some counter hitting, Price struck Kelly on the left eye, drawing the first blood. Some brisk fighting was then done; Kelly struck Frice a blow, which Hissan claimed was foul, saying he would claim the fight if it was done again. The referce decided it was not foul. Price was carried to his corner by his seconds; round drawn.

Third Round.—Some wide sparing, and one or two body blows exchanged: the men clinched, Price throwing Kelly.

Fourth Round.—Without much ado, Kelly struck full for Price's breast, but missed his blow, Price dodging quickly and completely; they interchanged some hard blows, and Price backed to his corner; they clinched, and Kelly knocked Price down.

Forth Round.—Kelly came up more confident: Price looking not quite se fresh, though smilling; both guarded and cautious; closed in briskly, and a dosen or two blows exchanged; Kelly down; two to one effered on Frice, with no takers.

Sixth Round.—Both came to the scratch after merely washing their mouths with water; Kelly led off with a stinger under Price's ear, receiving one full on the eye in return; they clinched, and Kelly was thrown heavily.

Seventh Round.—Both came up smiling and spirited, Kelly was backed by Price into his corner, Kally's eye bleeding profusely: Price bleeding on the neck; five to two offered on Frince; heavy blows interchanged, and Kelly dropped.

Eighth Round.—Price still backing Kelly to his corner; after some sparring, they clinched, Price knocked Kelly down: this round lasted half a minute.

First Round.—Price still backing Kelly to his corner; a few passes e rohanged; Price knocked Kelly down: this round lasted half a minute.

First Round.—Price still backing Kelly to his corner; a few passes e rohanged; Price knocked on minute.

Eleventh Round.—Price still backing Kelly to his corner; a few passes e ro

some hard fighting was done; Parcz getting Ksu'r "in chancery" and punishing him severely, Ksulv Upon time being called for the thirteenth round, Km.r's seconds came to the centre of the ring and threw up his cap as a signal of defeat.

The fight lasted forty minutes.

The fight lasted forty minutes.

The fight lasted Fig., instead of 40 minutes. What is described as the second and third rounds, was but one—making eleven rounds. At the end of the fourth round, Penc dropped to evade Kentr's blow, and was not knocked down.

The whole police force of Buffalo was stationed at the ferry landing to arrest the principals on their return, but we hear of no arrests being made. The fight was witnessed by about seven hundred persons. Kentr's physicians report his injuries to be of a dangerous character.

More Pillibrateries. Walker again in the Field.

A Nicaragua Expedition Fairly Off.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.-Collector HATCH has New Orients, Oct. 4.—Collector HATCH has refused a clearance of the steamer Philadelphia, for Aspinwall, because it is alleged the steamer is engaged to take Gen. Walazz and his two or three hundred men from Texas, Alabama and elsewhere, now encamped below this city, and ready to start for Nicaragua. They are estensibly bound to Chiriqui diggings, and are intending to leave on the fifth.

LATER.

LATER. New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Gen. WALKER and his men got off last night, and sailed from Berioicks Bay, this morning, in their own steamer, without a classification.

clearance.

HARRY MAURY commands WALKER'S steamer.

The attempted clearance of the Philadelphia for Aspinwall was made to blind the authorities. New Orleans, October 5.—The filibusters did not leave Burwicks Bay. They went down the river in the tow-boat Panther, to put to sea, but had no provisions, and have since landed at the south-west pass.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—The fillbusters were arrested at the South West Pass at 1 o'clock to-day by the U. S. Marshal, assisted by the U. S. artillery. They peaceably surrendered.

From Washington.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A month ago, information was received in this city, of filibustering movements against Nicarauga. Although the statement was not fully credited it was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper federal officors, to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, the President himself superintending these precautionary measures.

The recent advertisement in the New Orleans papers of a steamship to start from Mobile for Chiriqui on the lat of October, added to the other accumulating suspicious circumstances attending the alleged contemplated invasion of Nicarauga, but on inquiry of the collector at Mobile, nothing had been heard to confirm the truth of the report so far as that port is concerned.

Within the present week, reliable information has been received here, as was stated in the general newspaper dispatch yesterday, that a large number of strangers were in New Orleans, including many prominent persons known to have been heretofore connected with filibustering enterprises, and this, together with other circumstances, created a suspicion in the mind of cellector Haron that they meditated an unlawful expedition.

Late last night, a hundred or an hundred and fifty of them left that city, the presumption being that they had gone to the Balize to await a vessel. A clearauce had been asked for the steamer Philadelphia, professedly for Chiriqui, but which Collector Haron refused, for the reasons above stated. The agent of the steamer was persistent, and again applied for a clearance, but met with no better success than at first. Of these [facts our Government is informed, and probably they are the only ones from authentic sources in its possession.

It is believed that this subject was to-day a matter of Cabinet consultation. Orders have been despatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Baton Reque, for concentrating and holding the federal military in reserve, to be used, if necessary, as a pose comitatus for the enforcement of the l

laws.

It is believed here, and the facts which have just transpired seem to warrant the conclusion, that the fillbusters so arranged their plans as to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the reopening of the Nicaragua Transit route for the accomplishment of their design.

The Administration is determined, by all the means in its power, including the employment of the land and naval forces, to compel respect to the neutrality law.

The instructions to Minister Diminus are particularly with reference to the re-opening of the transit, and as both Governments have assented to the Lamar-Zeladon treaty, it is supposed Nicaragua will offer no obstacle to the passage of the malls. The prevence of the Restmaster General in New York, in connection with the last named subject, is expressive of the interest the government has in the fulfillment of the Johnson contract.

Washington, Oct. 5.—As to the reported de-

Washington, Oct. 5.—As to the reported departure of a party of fillousters, the only authentic account in the pomession of the Government is, that they left in a tug boat about ten miles below New Orleans, but which could not convey them to the place of their destination. They, doubtless, expected to be taken on board a larger and more suitable

steamer.

The Federal officers are, according to their instructions, resorting to every legitimate means to intercept the filibusters. In addition to other measures, vessels have been despatched for that purpose. Information has also been received that a number of filibusters are in Mobils. Should the adventurer instal Neargons and interpret, the transit there.

formation has also been received that a number of filibusters are in Mobile. Should the adventurers invade Nicaragua, and interrupt the transit, there is reason to believe that our Federal forces would promptly interfere. The power is found in the Lamar-Zeladon Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Late last night an official degratch was received from New Orleans, stating that the steamer Fhiladelphia had been seized by the U. S. Marshal. An answer was immediately transmitted, directing the retention of the captain and crew, in view of judicial proceedings, and to hold the vessel, which, if it shall be found she was employed in a filibustering expedition, will be subject to forfeture. The dispatch further stated that an artillery company from Baton Rouge was on its way to the point where it is said the filibusters have congregated, and were to be used by the U. S. Marshal, as occasion may require, in the effort to arrest them. Never has more carnestness been exhibited with regard to any similar expedition than in relation to this one, for the frustration of which the most vigorous measures have been adopted. So far, the efforts of the federal officers have been successful, and it is reliably asserted, that their proceedings are altogether satisfactory to the Government.

The instructions sent to Mobile, not only refer to the filibusters connected with the present expedition, but also to those who went out in the former one, in the aftewards-wrecked schooner Susan. The order is to arrest them.

The commercial restrictions of Brazil have been further relaxed.

Washington, Oct. 7.—There is but little additional intalligence to day relative to the filibusters.

further relaxed.

Washington, Oct. 7.—There is but little additional intelligence to-day relative to the fillbusters. An official despatch from New Orleans states that the towboat Panther has been selved, together with the captain and crew, and arrangements have been made to arrest the party who went down the river as far as the South Pass in that vessel. The optnion is expressed in the same telegram that the whole illegal scheme has been frustrated.

Democratic Ratification Meeting. Albany, October 4.—Under the call of the General Committee of the city and county of Albany, the Democrats held a grand ratification meeting at the Capitol to-night, to endorse the State nominations, and rejoice over the reunion of the party.

Large numbers of persons assembled in the iPark of the Capitol where a speaking platform was erected.

Large numbers of persons assembled in the Park of the Capitol where a speaking platform was erected.

The Park was densely crowded with spectators, and the excitement doubtless lost nothing from the crowds attending the State Fair, nor from the bands of music, rockets and drummond lights, which the managers of the great demonstration had liberally supplied; although it is of course held that the attendance would have been numerous without these extraneous aids. As it was, the meeting certainly was one of the largest that has been held at the State Capital for some years.

John McKrouer called the meeting to order, and neminated Jens K. Postus as chairman.

Mr. Postus came forward and thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him this evening. It was to do honor to the party, to the candidates they had nominated, to the platform they had laid down, to the cause they had at heart, and to the distinguished Statesmen who would address them to-night.

Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the various wards and towns were duly nominated, and a Committee of seventeen on resolutions appointed on motion of John V. L. Pruys.

The neeting was addressed by Hon. John A. Brx, at others.

Kanens News. Leavenworth, October 4.—The election to-day, on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Wyandotte Constitution, passed off quietly. The adoption of the constitution is generally conceded.

Leavenworth City gives 231 majority for the consti-

Atchison township gives 1 majority for the consti-tution. Other townships to hear from will increase Important Ramor Relative to Chinese Affaire.

Boston, October 4.—T. B. BEAUMONT, of Jamaica Piain, and now a resident at Hong Kong, China. in a letter dated 21st July, says:

A rumor here, probably a Chinese story, is, that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghai, saying that the firing from the forts at the mouth of the Pre Ho River, upon the British and French Embassy, was not by his orders, but by those of Mandarss, whose heads he has ordered to be struck off for the act. It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. Warn, has proceeded to Pekin. Mr. Brucz, the British Minister, has gone to Japan, to remain there a while.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

Richmend, Oct. 6.—The Episcopal Convention was chiefly engaged to-day in referring amondments to canons to the Committee on Canons. Dr. Bringer, Lord Bishop of Nova Socia, was formally introduced to the Convention. A motion to hold the next triannial Convention at Chicago occasioned a long debate. A motion to substitute New York was lost, but no final action has yet been taken. The Committee on New Diocess: reported, recommending the admission of the dioceses in Minnesota, adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Bishops sits with closed doors, so that no report can be made of to-day's proceedings.

California News.

California News.

St. Louis, October 4.—The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 12th ultimo.

Sufficient returns had been received to insure the election of the entire Lecompton Democratic State elected. The Lecompton candidates for Supreme Judge and State Printer and the two Lecompton candidates for members of Congress, were also elected.—There was also a very large Lecompton majority in both brankers of the Legislature.

The People's Reform ticket, in San Francisco, was elected by a majority of from one to three thousand.

Just previous to the departure of the mail of the 9th ultimo, Judge Trear challer ged Senator Brodunce, which the latter seems to have accepted, as a meeting between the partice was prevented, on the morning of the 12th, by the police.

Business at San Francisco continued duil, with a light country demand. Quotations were nominally unchanged, but for the few goods selling buyers obtained better terms.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—A note received here last night, from the Postmaster at Sants Clara, California, says that Messrs. Brodunces and Tranv did fight a duelon the morning of the 12th, and that Tranv was shot in the throst, the wound being supposed mortal.

Mr. Janua, treasurer of the Sonora Mining Co.

was shot in the throat, the wound being supposed mortal.

Mr. Jarvis, treasurer of the Sonora Mining Co. and Edward Woodman and E. E. Cross, late editors of the Arizonian, arrived here last night, direct from Arizonian. Capt. Surrer, Superintendent of the third division of the Overland Mail line, also arrived from El Paso, having charge of two hundred pounds of silver bullion, consigned to the Philadelphia Mut. There was upwards of a tun of silver bullion at El Paso, awaiting shipment to the States.

The silver mines of Arizona were doing well, although the people there were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the Apache Indians.

Col. Fauntleror had been superseded at Brownsville, as Commander of the Department of New Mexico, which gave great satisfaction at Arizona.

Capt. Stoon's surveying party had encamped near Pettzonia, awaiting intelligence as to his future movements.

Rich veins of gold quartz had been discovered at Santa Cruz river, in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan.

State Fair.

Albany, Oct. 4.—Although it was not the first

State Fair.

Albany, Oct. 4.—Although it was not the first public day of the fair, yet a large number of persons visited the grounds to-day. The weather was delightful, with a clear sun and cool air. There were ample accommodations to reach the grounds through a perfect wall of dust by the common read, or by means of the Northern Railroad, which are about one mile from the city. Up to four o'clock, to-day, the entries had reached \$.500, which is far in advance of the same period in former years.

The cattle exhibition promises to be a grand one, but the stock has not yet all arrived. Horses are in unusual numbers on the grounds, far shead of former years. Vermont and Connecticut are liberally represented in this department by a larger number of Black Hawks and Morgans than usual. In Mechanics, Arts, and Manufacturers, there will be a fine display, as the entries are numerous and the articles already here are of a superior desciption. The Telegraph appearatus and the Telegraphic Alarm bell are put up, but were not worked to-day. Tomorrow is the first day for admission of the public.

Albany, Oct. 5.—The receipts of the State Fair up to to-night were \$7.575 13, against \$4.472 54 the same time in 1858—a gain over last year of \$3.402 5g. It was estimated that 40.000 people were on the ground to-day.

Albany, Oct. 7.—The closing day of the State Fair has been well attended. The address of Hon. Jorn A. Drx attracted a large sudience. The warm thanks of the Society were teniered after the meeting to Hon. A. B. Conom, the President, for hiseforts towards secaring the success of the Fair. After the premium shad been read off a goand parade of the premium shad been read off a goand parade of the premium shad been read off a goand parade of the premium cattle and horses was made, and it was the general impression that no such collection of valuable animals has ever been made on the continent before. Towards evening the firms premium on stores and a silver medal on general articles.

The first premium on engines was awarde

Hamachumtte Poticies. Boston, October 6.—The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District, yesterday, elected Wh. C. N. Swiff and Edward Membrill, of New Bedford, Delegates to the Charleston Convention. Lecompton resolutions were adopted.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District, yesterday, nominated Hon. Bradford L. Wales and Gen. O. Underwood, as Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Movements of President Buchas Bultimore, October 5.—President Buchanan rived in this city last night, and left this morning y the Northern Central Railroad for Whestland.

Augusta, Geo., October 5.—The Democrats concede the third Congressional District to the Opposition. The other districts are believed to have been carried by the Democrats, the 7th and 9th by a close vote.

Mexican News.

Washington, Oct. 6.—News.

Washington, Oct. 6.—New Orleans papers of Saturday last say that letters from the camp of the Liberals make light of the recent engagement between generals Hatt and Desolutabo.

Numerous describing from the enemy to the Liberals make the company of Numerous descritons from the enemy to the Liberals are reported, at one time 500 infantive and at another a numerous body of cavalry. Incondiariem in Newsyk.

Nescark, N. J., Oct. 4.—Periodical outbreaks of incendiarism are becoming frequent here, and something very serious may soon occur unless the Fire Department are provided with improved water facilities, especially in the outer wards. At twelve o'clock, last night, a fire broke out on the sorner of Broome and Mercer streets, destroying a stable and several tenant houses, to the value of about \$3.000. Some narrow escapes from death occurred, and a number of poor families were rendered houseless.

At about 3 o'clock, this morning, a harn on Wich life street was set on fire, destroying it with a neighboring cottage, &c., owned by WM. RANKIN; also a fine horse. Loss'over \$3.000. No insurance.

The Santa Fe Mail Attacked by Indians. St. Louis, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Independence says that the mail which left there on the 19th ult., for Sants Fe, was attacked by Indians beyond Pawnee Fork, and the conductor and one man killed. The Nicomen mail, which was due on this day, had not arrived, and fears were entertained of its safety. SECOND DISPATOR.

St. Louis, October 7.—A special dispatch from Independence to the Republican says that Mr. Office, delegate to Congress from New Mexico, and wife, Judge Warrs, wife, and son, Judge Porfin, and Mr. Chesshaw, will, it is presumed, be with the incoming Santa Fe party, for whose safety much anxiety is felt.

ing Santa Fe party, for whose safety much anxiety is feit.

There was an attack on the outgoing mail party, by the Keowa Indians on the 24th uit.

The dispatch also states that another mail cannot leave until a military escort is furnished.

Another dispatch to the Republican, from Atchison, announces the arrival of the Sait Lake mail of the 16th uit.

A party of emigrants from Louisa county, Iowa, and Linn county, Mo., had been attacked by the Shoshone Indians near Marsh Valley. A L. Roor was killed, and J. W. Paulins, Weslay Foscows and Thomas Blunz, wounded. The Indians took all their citie and burnt all their wagons.

Another party of emigrants from Burlington, Iowa, was also attacked near the same vicinity, and one man killed and another wounded.

Lor Groovenos arrived on the 6th, en route to California and China.

Col. Charman's command had arrived at Sait Lake. He relieved Col. Ruggles, who left on the 8th for Fort Leavenworth.

Extensive Burglary. Albany, Oct. 7.—A large robbery was commit-ted in this city last night, Hoon & Tonry's jewelry store having been completely stripped of its con

store having been companies surples of a store tents.

The robbery at Hood & Tourt's jewelry store is said to have been effected by an entry through the back cellar door, and through the flooring mto the store. The jewelry stolen consists mainly of watch ets, chains, and diamonds. Most of the watches have Hoon's name on. The worth of the property stole is estimated by the proprietor at from \$20,000 the police are engaged in thoroughly significant through the property stole in the store of the s Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—In the Cincinnati trottin park, this afternoon, Flora Temple and Ike Cocwere matched for \$1.000 a side. The race was we by the former in three straight beats, viz.: 2:273, 2:27, 2:21 y. The last heat was the fastest on recon and the first half mile of it was made in 1:00 y.

Michigae State Pair. Michigae State Fair.

Detroit, Oct. 7.—The Michigan Agricultus
Fair closed to-day, having been the most success
ever held in this State. Every department was conpiete, and the crowd in attendance unprecedente
WATHER steam plow was exhibited, and attract,
pecial attention. The annual address was delive,
yesterday afternoon, by Governor Banka, who, wa
Governor Wisnes and Senators Bisguam a
CHANDLER, were escorted to the grounds by a
military and fire companies.

National Horse Pair. Boston, Oct. 7.—The National Horse Fair commences in this city next week, lasting a fortnight of the most famous trotting horses in Union will contest in races during the Fair, inc., ir g a trial of speed on Wednesday, between Failen, Columbos, and the Canadian stallion, a Cak, for a pramium of \$1.360.